The Stenographer to Whom Pennell Dietated It Can Produce His Notes-It Was Typewritten and Was Pennell's Last Known Plea in His Own Defence.

BUFFALO, April 9.-Joining the inquests of Arthur Reed Pennell and Carrie Lamb Pennell, Justice Murphy will begin at 3 o'cleck to-morrow afternoon the public inquiry which promises to wind up for the present the entire Burdick-Pennell affair. Later the civil action over \$25,000 of the insurance is to come up in the courts between Attorney Wallace Thayer and Administrator Fred Pennell. But the inquiry beginning to-morrow is to end Justice Murphy's investigation. The Justice decided to-day to hold the proceedings in Police Headquarters instead of at the morgue, as the facilities are better.

One of the most important developments at the inquest is expected to be the production of the statement Pennell prepared before his death. The authorities located t some time ago and expect to be able to

One of the witnesses subposnaed is Stenographer Wallace G. Imphalius of Pennell's He was one of the witnesses to Pennell's will. When Pennell came to prepare the statement in his own defence he called in the stenographer and dictated the first draft of the statement to him. This typewritten draft Pennell took and rorked over and then called in the stengrapher a second time and made certain additions to the first draft. Then the new typewritten copy was prepared, making a complete statement. It made five type-

en pages. Pennell had arranged for Autorney wal-lee Thayer to show part of this statement to Mrs. Burdick, to see if it met with her fall approval, or whether she had any changes to suggest in it. He took the copy of it to his home on Cleveland avenue and

Administrator Fred Pennell is expected to have it in the papers found at the house where he took them after his brother's death. If Administrator Pennell does not have this statement for production at the inquest, the authorities will call upon Stenographer Imphalius to read the statement from his stenographic notes as Pennell dictated it to him.

This statement, Pennell prepared to be

from his stenographic notes as Pennell dictated it to him.

This statement Pennell prepared to be given to the public. It was his last known plea in his own defence. Pennell stands for his own innocence of the Burdick crime in this last statement. During the days of its preparation immediately before his death, in fact within the last four days of his life, he spoke of it many times, and he remarked that Burdick was no saint and yet he (Pennell) was being blackened.

He told the newspaper men that Burdick's death was the worst thing that could have happened to him.

If the statement is silent as to the defalcations, he probably expected that those interested in the administration of his affairs would not inspire their publication or become the authority for branding him as a swindler.

as a swindler.

'I have already in my possession and shall send out this afternoon," said Justice Murphy, "subpœnas requiring the attendance at the inquest of Thomas Penney, attorney for the Pennell estate; J. Frederick Pennell, administrator of the estate. and Wallace Thayer, who was Arthur R. Pennell's legal adviser and who holds a trust executed to him by Arthur R. Pennell. Besides these, I shall subpœna Police Captain Cable's list of witnesses, who are expected to testify to the movements of the automobile in which Mr. and Mrs. Pennell met their death.

mobile in which Mr. and Mrs. Pennell met their death.

"These witnesses, it is expected, will describe the course of the vehicle from the time it left Kensington and Bailey avenues, out Kensington and then on Ieroy to Crider street, its movements back and forth on Crider street, then the start down Kensington avenue at full speed, the top having been pulled down, Pennell's hat being blown off by the wind, his leaning forward as if in an effort to shut off the power of the whicle and set the brakes, Mrs. Pennell's scream and the plunge over the brink into the quarry. These witnesses and the officials who made the examination of the recials who made the examination of the recials who made the examination of the remains of Pennell are the only ones we have in mind now, but the testimony may develop in such a way as to necessitate the calling of other witnesses."

"Do you expect J. Frederick Pennell to be on hand?" was asked.

"I have received assurances that he will be here when wanted." replied Justice Murphy. "I shall notify Thomas Penney that Mr. Pennell is wanted."

phy. "I shall notify Thomas Penney that Mr. Pennell is wanted."

Since the "typical Yale man" memorial to Pennell appeared there has been much talk over it. President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, who was in Buffalo to-day said:
"Arthur R. Pennell, in connection with the Burdick murder case, did not act like a typical Yale man. So far as I can learn, at college Pennell was always a modest, honorable and, as has been said, in general a typical Yale man. It is not well to judge a case or a man until the legal investigation has been finished. I have no opinion to offer on the matter of the reported defaications by Pennell. I read that such was announced by a Buffalo lawyer, but, as I said before, I will not judge or discuss a case before it is officially settled."

DROVE BLINDFOLD IN LONDON. An American Mind Reader Pilots a Team in Safety.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, April 9.-An American mind reader of the name of Ahrens Meyer, while blindfolded to-day, drove a team of horses in safety through some of the West London streets, despite the fact that there was considerable traffic at the time.

TO QUIT WORK FOR MARRIAGE. large Number of Factory Girls in New

Haven to Become Easter Brides. NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 9.-When eighteen young women walked into the office of the I. Newman & Co.'s corset manufactory, the superintendent of the coming and that the Grievance Committee for the several hundred girls employed in the factory were there for more pay.

"We are going to stop work at once," Mid some of the girls, "but if you insist that week's notice we will give it to you how."

"What's the trouble?" asked the super-

intendent.
"Oh. nothing much," was the answer.
"We are going to be married right after
Easter Sunday and we want to stop work

superintendent gave his consent The superintendent gave his consent and his congratulations. It is announced to-night also that in many of the other shops of this city there have been more than the usual number of young women who have left the factories to become brides. In the Candee rubber shop eleven stris stopped work a few days ago to prepare for marriage next week. There has been a large exodus of girls from the Winchester Repeating Arms Company and from the corset factory of Strouse, Adler & Co. within a week for the same reason.

\$50,000 SUIT OVER A TELEGRAM. W. G. Cocke Wants Damages Because a

Message Became Public. MOBILE, Ala., April 9.—As a result of the Cocke trial last summer at Senatobia, Miss., a suit was filed in the Tate County Circuit Court to-day by W. G. Cocke against the Western Union Telegraph Company and its agent at this place, Roy H. Hall, for \$50,000 for making public the contents of a private telegram sent to W. G. Cocke by his attorney last summer from Narragansett Pier in regard to the action of Justice White.

This telegram was read by almost every telegraph agent in the State and spread broadcast before it reached Mr. Cocke. The suit is for the largest sum ever mentioned in a case in this county. to-day by W. G. Cocke against the Western

¶New York, Boston, Philadel-phia, Chicago, St. Paul and other American cities - and

THE CHELTENHAM PRESS numbers among its clients some of the largest and most important industrial and commercial concerns.

150 Fifth Avenue Southwest Corner Twentieth Street

SEVEN BOY HOUSEBREAKERS

CRAWLED IN A COALHOLE AND STOLE GOODS WORTH \$5,000.

Oldest 14-Folks Were Moving From the House They Robbed-Put Up to the Job by a Man Whom the Police Seck. The police of the East Fifty-first street

station yesterday afternoon arrested seven

boys whose ages ranged from 8 to 14 on a charge of having broken into the house at 252 East Fifty-third street and stolen about \$5,000 worth of clothing and jewelry. The house which was robbed is occupied by Mrs. Bessie Dempsey, who is moving. Part of her belongings had already been taken to her new home, and she went there

yesterday afternoon, leaving no one in the Fifty-third street house. When she returned she discovered that she had been robbed, and notified Capt. Lantry of the East Fifty-first street station. He put five of his detectives on the case

and they found Jacob D. Leonardi, 8 years old, of 991 Second avenue, who confessed that he was one of the burglars. He said that a man told a gang of boys, of whom he was one, that if they came with him they could get money easily. The Leonardi boy said they pried open the coalhole and got into the house, where they packed up the clothing and other things and went out by

The boy was locked up after he had given the names of his companions, and later the detectives arrested Albert Nabok, 14, of 1014 Second avenue; Joseph Teich, 11, of 301 East Fifty-third street; Thomas Holohan, 11, of 301 East Fifty-third street; Frank Stewart, 14, of 318 East Fifty-third street; Harold Morris, 12, of 1023 Second avenue, and Thomas Terari, 13, of 1021

The detectives searched their homes and found that the boys had hidden their shares of the stolen goods. One of them had also sold a \$35 overcoat for 20 cents to Piedro Frachilli of 10.7 Second avenue. Frachilli as arrested for receiving stolen goods.

The boys will all be arraigned in the Children's Court this morning. The de-tectives are looking for another boy and for the man who put the boys up to the crime. All the property excepting about \$100 worth was recovered

PROGRESS MADE IN BROOKLYN. President Swanstrom's Report to Mayor

President Swanstrom of the borough of Brooklyn sent his report to Mayor Low yesterday. In it he compares the results of his first year of administration with those of the four years preceeding and indicates the superiority of conditions now over those that obtained at the close of President (now Comptroller) Grout's administration. In opening his report he says that the last municipal election divorced the administration from politics and only this made possible "a business administration

The report dwells on the price of asphalt paving and the new form of contract and

As a result contracts for asphalt pave-ment, including the concrete base and the guarantee of maintenance for five years, have been made at an average price of \$1.79 per square yard, as compared with the aver-age price of \$2.85 per square yard paid to the Asphalt Trust in 1900 and 1901 for similar work on similar terms.

on similar terms.

The borough has laid 40.04 miles of pavement during the year, of which 30.01 is asphalt. The report adds:

The total amount of contracts executed for repaving from Jan. 1, 1898, to Jan. 1, 1902, was \$1,580,877.06. Contracts for that purpose have been executed this year to the amount of \$1,399,919.17. With the smaller sum, however, a much greater volume of work was done, owing to the decrease in the cost of asphalt pavement.

The borough president condemns without qualification all previous methods of paving obtaining in Brooklyn.
Under the supervision of the Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, 265 contracts involving an expenditure of \$4,266,-443.31 were made.
The following table shows the amount of flagging and cement sidewalk contracted for during the year:

as a consequences the property of New York.

As a consequences in matters affecting the regions of the contracts for new sewer work authorized by the Board of Estimate for 1902 amounts to \$2,170,848. The Borough President recommends the construction of certain relief sewers at a cost of perhaps \$300,000.

The report discusses at length the need for a new municipal building. It says:

The present Municipal Building, which adjoins the Kings County Court House, is, from an architectural standpoint, an eye-aore. The structure is antiquated and therefore not fireproof. It contains records of the most valuable character, the loss or destruction of which would entail very serious consequences in matters affecting the right of the city of New York.

President Swanstrom says the centralization of the contains respectively.

President Swanstrom says the centraliza-on of the school system is unsatisfactory,

and continues:

I trust that the success that has attended the experiment of decentralizing other branches of the city government will induce the Legislature either to enlarge the powers of the local school boards or to adopt such further amendments to the Charter as will create borough centres of school administration. The report closes with a discussion of interborough transportation. It says:

interborough transportation. It says:

The development of Brooklyn has been retarded by the lack of proper rapid transit facilities. The difficulties and actual dangers attendant upon the journey to and from Manhattan have forced thousands of families to make their homes in the northern districts of New York county, in Westenster, New Jersey and along the shores of the Hudson. The counties of Kings, Queens and Richmond have suffered in varying degrees from their practical isolation. Brooklyn has grown, but in spite of its disabilities. When it is connected with Manhattan by an adequate system of bridges and tunnels it will be, in the course of a few years, the chief residential part of Greater New York. I have no doubt that in less than twenty-five years, a brief space in a city's history, the population of this borough will have overtaken and passed that of Manhattan.

Congressman Ketcham III.

Coongressman John Henry Ketcham, who represents the Twenty-first Congress district of this State, is ill at the Grand Union-Hotel with a bad cold. He is 71 years old.

MOVE GIANT STACK UPRIGHT.

IT IS NOW ON A 178-FOOT JOUR-NEY IN ORANGE VALLEY.

It Is 110 Feet High, & 1-2 Feet Through and It Weighs 24,000 Pounds—A Guy-Rope Man Stationed in a Tree Crotch Quita His Post and the Chimney Larehes

Almost all of Orange Valley, N. J., turned out yesterday a ternoon at F. Berg & Co.'s new hat factory there to see the steel smokestack, 110 feet high, moved from the site of the old factory, which was burned downlast July, to the new engine house, 175 feet away. The gigantic metal column was, however, taken only half the distance when signs of an approaching storm and fear of a quicksand bed in the path of the chimney saused the contractor to tie down the mon-

ster for the night. As far as the stack was taken, though, the moving was a success. The only incident that occasioned any apprehension at all for those who had charge of the work was the failure of a workman to stay at his post at the end of one of the guys. His post was in the crotch of a big maple tree He was to let out slack or take it in as required. He jumped or fell just as the big tower was making the first stage of its journey. His guy rope not being let out, drew the stack a little out of plumb, but the trouble wasn't serious and was remedied in a few seconds. For the spectators the operation was thrilling enough.

The stack's average diameter is 51/2 feet. but at the base it is 71/2 feet. Its weight is 24,000 pounds, exclusive of the heavy scaffolding that has been built up on the inside to the top. In its original position, the stack was anchored on a brick foundation by four mammoth iron rods which went through the solid metal base into the masonry below.

The guy ropes and supports used in the work yesterday were of heavy twisted steel. There were eight of them, four fastened to a steel band about 30 feet from the top of the stack, and four to another band just half way up. The lower guys went down at a very sharp angle, two of them being fastened to the temporary standard upon which the stack was placed. They were the principal supports, acting like the stays of a mast. The upper guys formed an angle of about 45 degrees with the stack, and were regarded principally as safeguards in case of an accident.

as safeguards in case of an accident.

As soon as the supports had been secured at the lower ends to trees and anchors sunk in the ground, the men began to knock out part of the brick work that supported the base of the stack. The heavy iron rods which were sunk into the masonry were sawed off and two big pine beams were pushed into the spaces that had been made in the foundation. The preliminary work took a lot of time, and it was noon before things were ready for the actual moving.

Then Foreman Frank Camp got the crowd back and adjusted the screw jacks under the beams at the stack's base—four of them, one at each end of each beam. The men who were to operate the jacks took their places and began at the word, timing their strokes to a count. Sensitive spirit levels

the beams at the stack's base—four of them, one at each end of each beam. The men who were to operate the jacks took their places and began at the word, timing their strokes to a count. Sensitive spirit levels showed whenever one of them got out of time, and they operated the machines accordingly.

In this way the stack was raised about 5 inches from its foundation almost imperceptibly and with scarcely a sound save the ring of the steel guys as they were stretched and adjusted to the change of position. As soon as the proper elevation had been secured, the standard, or cradle upon which the 24,000 pounds rested, was strengthened by additional timbers and a temporary base built up around the jacks. Then the stack was ready to be pulled along the "ways," which consisted of tracks made of heavy beams. These beams, as well as the bottom of the cradle, were daubed thickly with axle grease and soft soap. Chains were passed around the cradle and connected with a two-arm pulley. The power was supplied by a horse and drum.

There was a great creaking and stretching and straining when the horse started up and the rope began to run on the pulleys. Everybody was watching the tower intently expecting to hear the groaning of the timbers as the great column slid over on the track. But the horse suddenly came to a stop. He could not budge it.

Foreman Campexplained that the timbers on which the stack rested were wet and that the horse would have to have some help. He sent two of his men down to the cradle with heavy sledges and when the pulleys be gan to run again they struck the beams with the sledges. The jar started things, and the tower slipped forward several feet.

It probably seemed that way also to William Makepiece Hooker, who was tending the east guy rope in the maple tree and who disappeared just about that time. Anyway, he said that he was "done thro' with the job," and refused to return to his perch. He is a colored man.

After it was once started the tower slipped along smoothly and without a hitch until a rains

"COMMON GAMBLER AND THIEF." Chief Murphy Makes Stinging Answer to Bucklin's Suit.

TRENTON, April 9.-Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy and Patrolman Robert Pear-son of Jersey City, filed pleas in the United States Circuit Court to-day in answer to the \$25,000 damage suits for false arrest instituted by David W. Bucklin, alleged to have been the manager of a gambling house of Richard Canfield in New York. The answer justifies the action of the Jersey City police by saying that Bucklin was a common gambler and thief, and that on Jan. 20 he had on his person in Jersey City, a note for \$30,000 which he obtained from Theodore Hostetter, a wealthy young man of New York, after plying him with

iliquor. This note, the answer says, was obtained to pay alleged losses of Hostetter, incurred after he had been made drunk. It is also charged that an unfair advantage was taken of Hostetter by means of "trick wheels," "fake faro lays," "false" and "cogged dice."

This game is alleged to have occurred on April 15, 1902. Chief Murphy charged that Bucklin, as manager for Canfield, knew of the fraudulent devices.

Chief Murphy and Patrolman Pearson contend that as Bucklin was abroad in Jersey City on Jan. 20 with this note in his possession he was a disorderly person and that his arrest was therefore within the rights of the Police Department.

The answer says that when arrested Bucklin admitted that he was a professional gambler, having no other means of support. He is also said to have admitted that he had been arrested in Providence and New York, but had managed to "beat" the Providence authorities and escape conviction.

In the Water Since Jan. 30. The drowned body of William Stewart was found in the river at Erie Basin, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. He was 68 years old and was employed on the canalboat Issae Mincher. He disappeared on Jan. 20.

The body was taken to the Morgue. PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLICATIONS.

10th THOUSAND

Story of My Life

By Helen Keller

Mark Twain has declared that the two most interesting characters of the nine-teenth century are Helen Keller and Napoleon Bonaparte. Here is Miss Keller's own amazing story, with a hundred of her letters to well-known people, unpub-lished letters from her teacher, Miss Sullivan, and an exhaustive study of her by John Albert Macy. (Illustrated, net \$1.50.)

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STEAMER INSPECTOR NEAR 80

NEW YORK SHIPPERS HOT OVER A SHAW APPOINTMENT.

Secretary Has Sent J. A. Dumont to Be Head of the Steamship Inspection Corps at This Port-Petrie, ex-Commodore Steps Down-Protest May Be Made.

The appointment of James A. Dumont as inspector of Steamboat Hulls at this port, which took effect on the 1st of this month, has stirred up indignation among the shipowners of this city. The appointment became generally known only within the last few days, and it will not surprise many, it was said yesterday, if eventually steps are taken to bring it to the attention of Secretary Shaw of the Treasury Depart-

Mr. Dumont, or "Gen." Dumont, as he has been called, because he has been Inspector-General of the U. S. Bureau of Inspectors of Steam Vessels at Washington, is almost, if not quite, 80 years old. This alone, according to his critics, unfits him for the place he now has, which requires him to inspect once a year—if not personally, through his inspectors-the vessels of this port, comprising one-fifth of the entire shipping of the United States.

What has mystifled the shipping people who say they have looked forward thorough reorganization of the whole bureau by Secretary Shaw, is the fact that in his appointment of Mr. Dumont the Secretary has followed a course which, the shippers say, seems to them to be reorganization backward.

For twenty-seven years Mr. Dumont

had been Inspector-General and head of the bureau. For many years protests were made by shipping interests in many parts of the country against his continuing to hold that place on account of his age and also, as they put it, because of the anti quated character of some of the rules he has made in this age of modern vessel construction. When Mr. Shaw took office and began the process of reorganizing affairs in the bureau he started by demanding the resignation of its head. According to those who followed the course of affairs, Mr. Dumont was told at that time that he could have another place, not quite so important. This is the place he has got. He has charge have another place, not quite so important. This is the place he has got. He has charge of eleven assistants, upon whom devolve the real inspection duties on all steamers and sailing vessels of more than 700 tons.

For the last eight years Capt. Peter C. Petrie had had this place. Capt. Petrie, though 70 himself, is a former commodore of the Inman Line and is versed in navigation and the construction and management of modern steamers. He is now only one of the assistants in the bureau and gets \$2,000 a year instead of his former salary, \$2,500. Mr. Dumont has slipped down from \$3,500 to \$2,500. Capt. Petrie, it is said, complied very unwillingly with Secretary Shaw's demand to give up his job to Dumont.

According to the Syren, a shipping trade journal, Mr. Dumont began his career on a North River sloop, went around the globe on a square-rigger, and afterward commanded a tugboat, from which place he became Inspector-General. This paper asserts, and several persons prominent in shipping circles indorsed the statement yesterday that Mr. Dumont knows nothing about the construction of modern ships.

"While Mr. Dumont does not have per-

about the construction of modern ships.
"While Mr. Dumont does not have per-

yesterday that Mr. Dumont knows nothing about the construction of modern ships.

While Mr. Dumont does not have personally to examine ships under ordinary circumstances," said a prominent member of the Maritime Exchange yesterday, "in the event of an appeal from an examiner's report as to a ship's seaworthiness he is expected under the law to examine her personally to find if his assistant's report is correct. At his age he could no more do this than he could fly, and, besides, if the ship were a modern steamer like the St. Paul, he would know next to nothing about her.

"That state of things is a menace to the shipping of this port. Capt. Petrie should have been succeeded by a younger man. That is what ship-owners wanted. Instead, Mr. Shaw has sent here a man who doesn't know as much as Petrie, who commanded big ships for years. At the same time until they are sure of their ground shippers don't want to come out in a public expression of disapproval, because Dumont in Washington has had the reputation of 'getting back.' The trouble is that the whole bureau is full of 'dead wood' and the service is merely perfunctory. That there are not great disasters is due simply to the anxiety of the ship-owners themselves to have their ships safe."

The head of one of the largest American steamship systems said that so far as the transatlantic lines are concerned Mr. Dumont is no menace to them in his present place. "We are too thankful to have him out at Washington to kick," said he.

Mr. Dumont himself said he thought he was fit for his new job.

"This whole thing comes from spite because I would not approve a patented device," said he. "I'm not quite 80, as they say I am, and I've commanded boats bigger than a tugboat. Of course, I can go down in the hold of a steamer. I can walk a mile without feeling it. Mr. Shaw, I suppose, wanted to reorganize things a little and he told me that if I'd get out he'd find another place for me. Why did he make Petrie go down? Well, you'll have to ask him about it. I had to do the same

SALVATION ARMY ARRESTED. It Was Accused of Blocking the Streets of Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., April 9.—Major Dun-am and the whole Salvation Army of Paterson were arrested to-night as they were holding a meeting at the corner o Main street and Broadway. They were marched to a police station two deep by two policeman, one in frontand one bringtwo penceman, one in frontand one bring-ing up the rear, while hundreds of people followed. Twenty soldiers, men and lasses, were lined up before the desk sergeant and required to give their "pedigree." They were charged with disorderly con-duct.

duct.
On promising to appear in the police court in the morning to answer to the charges they were allowed to go home. The members of the Salvation Army have been a peatedly warned by the police that complaints have been made against them by Main street merchants for blocking up the street, but the major defied the police and said that he had a "constitutional right" to use the street. to use the street
About a week ago he was taken before the Recorder who warned him, but the major and his Army decided that they would fight, and the case will now be tested from Newport a typewritten page dated in what appears to be a firm feminine hand. signed by Mrs. Hoyt in a feeble one and reading as follows: To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: have just been informed that very recently

road at Newport, out of the house.

LETTER FROM MRS. H. S. HOYT

Who Sent Mrs. Van Rensselaer Away-De

fends Her Colored Maid.

When it was telegraphed from Newport last Friday that Mrs. Henry S. Hoyt would

not be responsible for any bills contracted by Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, the

latter's husband said that for some time

Mrs. Hoyt, who is nearly 44 years old and very feeble, had been so completely in the power of a negress whom she had employed

as a maid that she had become prejudiced

against Mrs. Van Rensselaer. Finally, said Mr. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Hoyt had ordered his wife, who had for a long time lived with

the old lady at her home on the Old Beach

Last night THE SUN received by mail

there have appeared in your paper, articles calculated to injure the character of my colored maid, Lucie Giles. I trust you will allow me space to testify publicly as to her very reliable & trustworthy characte and so do all in my power to correct the false impression that may have been given. Lucie Giles has been in my employ for the past eleven years. I engaged her on the strength of very good references, & during all these years, I have found her honest, trustworthy and faithful always, and often under very trying circumstances. She is step out of her position of trusted lady's maid, and the recent change in my household has been made quite without her know ledge. During my illness she has cooperate very efficiently with my two trained nurses and is always docile and attentive to the doctor's orders. Yours truly,

FRANCES M. HOTT.

I am very glad to add that since Mrs Hoyt's accident the maid, Lucie Giles, has proved herself helpful and always obedient to the orders of her mistress, who is im-proving daily, and has been all along perfectly able and competent to direct her own

CHARLES W. STEWART, M. D.

DIVORCE AFTER 38 YEARS. Mrs. McCasland, Aged 65, Asks Separation

From Her Husband, Aged 80. BELLEVILLE, Ill., April 9 .- Mrs. Mary E. McCasland, aged 65, instituted divorce proceedings in the Circuit Court to-day against her husband, J. M. McCasland, who years old and a millionaire real estate dealer of East St. Louis. The couple have been married since 1865. In her petition Mrs. McCasland charges that from the first year of her marriage her husband did not treat her well. She says that he has scolded her persistently. He also made her do rough work for which her health unfitted

one occasion to be invested for her benefit and that he appropriated it. Mr. McCas-land is the father of J. T. and W. A. McCas-land, wealthy real estate men of East St. Louis.

Killed Her Mother and Herself.

MOBILE, Ala., April 9 .- At the home of J. Z. Cowart, a farmer living twenty-five miles from Aberdeen, Miss., while the other members of the family were at work in the fields to-day, Rosie Belle Cowart, aged 24 years, shot and instantly killed her mother, and then went to another room and killed

BABY'S FUTURE

Something for Mothers to Think About

Lives of Suffering and Sorrow Averted

And Happiness and Prosperity Assured by

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills When All Else Fails.

Every child born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering, but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence, it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the

purest and most effective treatment available, viz., The Cuticura Treatment. Warm baths with Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, gentle applications of Cuticura Contment, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and beal, and mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent, to cool the blood in the severer cases, are all that can be desired for the speedy relief and permanent cure of skin tor-tured infants and children, and the com-

tured infants and children, and the com-fort of worn-out parents.

Millions of women use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for pre-serving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, for annoy-ing irritations and weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves.

B. Altman & Co.

direct attention to their KID GLOVE DE-PARTMENT, and particularly to the MARVEX GLOVE for Men, Women and Children. This glove is made exclusively for B. Altman & Co. by Trefousse & Cie. of France, and is shown in shades to match the season's productions in dress fabrics.

A complete assortment of Cape, Mocha and Chamois Gloves, for Riding, Driving, Automobiling, etc.

Also novelties in Silk Gloves; Black and White Mitts of Chantilly, Lierre and Maltese Lace. Silk, Lisle Thread, Taffeta and Mesh Gloves.

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STOPPED BY HONDURAS GUNBOAT of the vessels after the Tatumbla, which Admiral Coghlan Searches for the Warship

Which Held Up an American Vessel. NEW ORLEANS, April 9.-The steamer David, which arrived here to-day from Ceiba, Honduras, reports that his vessel was boarded by soldiers from the Honduras gunboat Tatumbla off the north coast of Honduras and that he was compelled to steer the David to the island of Utilla, one

of the Bay Islands.

The Honduras soldiers remained on the David all the day and the captain was warned by Col. Velarde of the Tatumbla that he would be fired on if he resisted. After remaining at Utilla some time the David was released and sailed back to the Honduras coast, where Admiral Coghlan, commanding the American squadron there, was informed of the outrage. He sent two

was not found. It is understood that the crew of the Tatumbla have mutinied against Col. Velarde and have declared for the revolution They have elected Gen. Jesus Valoz their commander.

The design 211 (1

CALEB A. SIMMS, DEM. Ex-Republican in Black Croker's Chair

-Old Virginny Never Tire. John J. Bell, Jr., who succeeded Edward

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Billy Elmer Sues for Divorce. SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.-William Elmer Johns, better known as Billy Elmer, actor and pugilist, has begun a divorce suit against his wife, Cloy Bouton Johns, who for six months has been playing at Fisher's Theatre here. She is a sister of Madeline Bouton. She brought a suit for divorce against her husband several months ago, but the papers were not served. She alleged failure to provide. He alleges desertio?



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